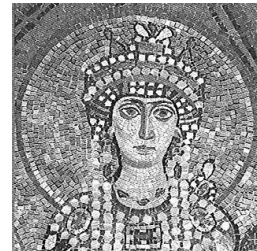
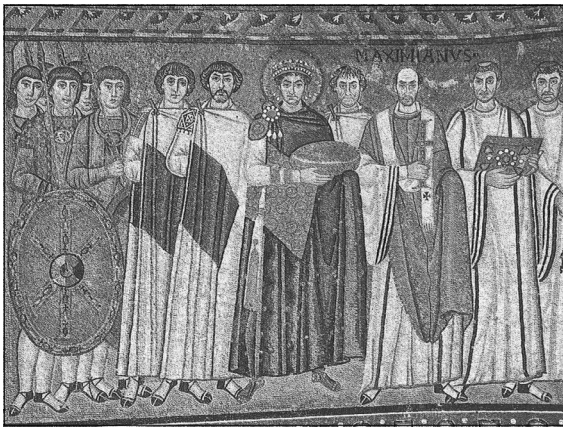


## PERSIAN: The Byzantine Empire

AP World History

### Political

- Western half of Roman Empire crumbles in 5th century CE (see Bentley, ch. 11)
- In 4th century, **Emperor Constantine** makes Constantinople the capital of the empire
  - Respond to danger of Germanic tribes in the north and west and Sasanid Empire in Persia
  - Be close to rich eastern provinces
- **Justinian (527-565 BCE) & Theodora**
  - Ruled with absolute power over state and church (“Caesaropapism”)
  - **General Belisarius** recovers North Africa, Rome, nearly all of Italy, and parts of Spain



### Political

- Extremely centralized state
- Large and complex bureaucracy (“byzantine”)
- Theme (province) system
- *Corpus Juris Civilis* (“Body of Civil Law”) or Justinian’s Code
  - Single, uniform code of law
  - Served empire for 900 years
  - Marriage, property rights, slavery, inheritance, crimes, and women’s rights

## Economic

- Reliable and productive farming economy
- Wealthy landowners built large estates worked by dependent peasant class
- Byzantium served as western anchor of Eurasian trading network
- Theme system

## Religious

- Distance and lack of contact slowly caused the doctrines and rituals of Western and Eastern Christianity to diverge
- 1054 churches split - the “Great Schism”

The 11th Century: Differences Between Two Christian Traditions	
Roman Catholic	Eastern Orthodox
• Services are conducted in Latin.	• Services are conducted in Greek or local languages.
• The pope has authority over all other bishops.	• The patriarch and other bishops head the church as a group.
• The pope claims authority over all kings and emperors.	• The emperor claims authority over the patriarch and other bishops of the empire.
• Priests may not marry.	• Priests may be married.
• Divorce is not permitted.	• Divorce is allowed under certain conditions.

## Social

- Few spoke Latin, spoke Greek
- Free entertainment enjoyed at the Hippodrome - chariot races, circus acts, athletic matches
- Through political, commercial, and cultural relations, Byzantium influenced the history and culture of the Slavic peoples in Eastern Europe and Russia

## Intellectual

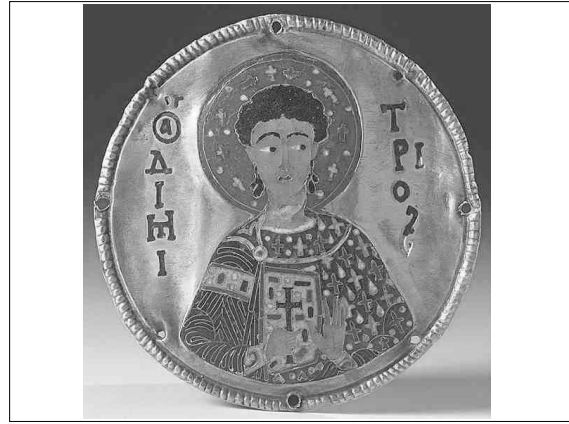
- Valued education - children sent to monastic or public schools or hired private tutors
- Classics of Greek and Roman scholarship served as textbooks
- Preserved many of the great works of Greece and Rome that would later influence the West during the Renaissance

## Artistic

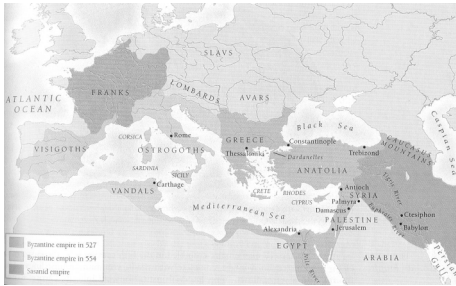
- Beautiful mosaics and tapestries
- Church of Hagia Sophia (“Holy Wisdom”)
- Built baths, aqueducts, law courts, schools, and hospitals







### Near (or Geography)



### Near (or Geography)

